MAY 4. 1854.

GEORGE W. MEARSON IS OUR authorized rent to receive subscriptions and advertiseme Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

MR. George E. Franch, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to re-ceive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every

43 JAMESTOWN ASSOCIATION .- Persons wishing to procure tickets for the Jamestown celebra-tion can obtain them from C. W. C. Dunnington, esq., at the Capitol; from the members of the Executive Commit-tee; and from the proprietor of the United States Hotel.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Indian appropriation bill was considered for a short time and was then set aside that a message from the President of the United States, returning with his objections the bill granting ten millions of acres of the public land for the relief of the indigent insane, might be received. The message was read. On a motion by Mr. Hunter to print ten thousand extra copies of the message, a debate took place, in which Messrs Hunter, Butler, Toombs, Douglas, Weller, and Bayard sustained the veto, and Messrs. Foot, Bell, Brown, Jones of Tennessee, and Dixon opposed it. At a late hour, without disposing of the motion, the Senate adjourned. The veto message will be found in another

The House of Representatives were engaged. in Committee of the Whole on the state of the · Union, in the consideration of the special order-namely, territorial business. The bill to establish the office of surveyor-general of New Mexico, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes, was reported to the House, but not finally acted upon before the adjournment.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

We lay before our readers this morning the bill which originated in that body granting ten It certainly is not the part of wisdom to defeat millions of acres of the public lands to the sev- or to impede the passage of a bill, acknoweral States for the benefit of the indigent in- ledged to be a wise, a proper, and a necessary sane within their respective limits. It is not bill, in order to spite some of its friends! necessary for us to give a sketch of the bill, for its features are very distinctly presented in the message, which will be read with attention, as well by those who dissent from the views it presents as by those who sustain and applaud

For several days past we have been convinced that the insane bill would be vetoed by the President, and we are pleased to find that we were not mistaken. The object of the bill is of a character to arouse and excite the sensibilities of every charitable heart; but yet that object is not, in our judgment, within the field of legitimate congressional action, and it is one which the public lands cannot be constitutionally used to carry into effect. We think that upon both of these points the argument of passed with indecent haste. We want it thothe President is satisfactory and conclusive. roughly discussed; for such a discussion will the distinction between those subjects of legislation which come within the cognizance of the to force it through by tricks and indecent federal government and those which should be haste." We fear that the boot is on the other managed by the State authorities. The mes- leg. We fear that there is a disposition to desage also makes it clear by a quotation from feat it by "trick." We fear that there is a disthe Virginia deed of cession that the intent and position to delay, hinder, and obstruct its paspurpose which caused the original grants of sage, by raising frivolous objections, by quesdomain to the federal government forbid the tioning the honest intentions of its framers, and idea that the public lands can be rightfully given away as a charity.

We cannot see any foundation for a success ful reply to the position assumed by the President that the same reasoning which would justify Congress in making provision for the indi gent insane of the different States would empower the federal government to take under its protection the indigent who are not insane-to take upon itself the office of a general almoner, and undertake to relieve the needy, comfort the distressed, heal the sick, clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and become a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless. If the principle which is the foundation of the insane bill be adjudged to be true and good, we cannot perceive that there can be any limit or restraint to the charitable impulses of Congress. The whole field will be laid open, and the purlieus of the Capitol would soon be filled by men with charity and religion in their mouths, corruption in their hearts, and plunder-schemes in their pockets.

The transfer of public charity from the State to the federal government would not only breed corruption, but would be a weighty and grievous affliction to those who need charity. Such a transfer would at once repress private benevo-lence, and put an end to the philanthropic le-picketion of the different States. All eyes would gislation of the different States. All eves would be turned immediately to the federal government, and both houses of Congress would be flooded with plaintive petitions for help, which they could neither consider nor understand, unless the legitimate business of the government should be left uncared for and unattended to. Charity would soon become a trade, demanding fees and compensation; and the same corrupt log-rolling combinations which have so often disgraced State legislation on railroad and bank charters would be formed by other canting hypocrites besides the three thousand blasphemous preachers who outraged all de-

cency a few weeks ago. But perhaps the most important consideration connected with the veto message relates to the general principles it announces, which may be construed to announce the President's cratic creed, and that it ought to pass. It next views and determination with regard to other land schemes now pending. If we read the message rightly, there is nothing in it which would decide the fate of a Pacific railroad bill, power and defeat the bill, unless the President unless it may be found in the remark that a donation in lands to erect and support luna- bill. Should the President refuse to do so, it tic asylums is equivalent to a donation in still urges it on the national democrats to de- and your nerves, and then where is my chance money; and that there is no more constitu- feat the bill, unless the southern democracy cut tional right to do the one than to do the other. loose from the President, and ally themselves Yet there are certain expressions in that por- with the national democrats. tion of the message, comparing the federal gov-

doubt and uncertainty.

the message is pointed and explicit. The of the bill are binding on the democracy; it Washington Sentinel. the message is pointed and explicit. The of the bill are binding on the democracy; it citation from the Virginia act of cession, and abuses the freesoilers because they oppose it; message, give a good and sufficient founda-tion for the belief that the President will veto its conditions are acquiesced in. any act making a wrongful disposition of the gard to prudent proprietorship may come into

and we are sorry that it was not overcome. to a distribution of the public lands: we understand it as being hostile to the idea of giving away the public lands without money and believe that our view of its purport and committals is incorrect. We received the docuhave said of it has been said under a press of it. We shall have more to say hereafter.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS AND

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

"It is well known that the National Den crat was among the first papers in the country to sustain the Nebraska bill as it was reported the democratic party can stand upon no other platform. From the days of Thomas Jefferson until now, the party has occupied this ground of non-interference with the rights of the people of the States to frame their own don nstitutions. This doctrine must, and ever will remain a cardinal principle of the democratic creed. So far as this principle is embraced in the Nebraska bill, the democracy is bound to de fend it."-New York National Democrat.

The above paragraph is sufficiently plain It is a clear and distinct declaration that the essential principle of the Nebraska bill is a cardinal principle of the democratic creed. The National Democrat declares that it was one of the first papers in the country to sustain the bill reported by senator Douglas. If so much its friend, if so warmly its advocate, if that bill embodies a cardinal principle of the democratic creed, then we cannot understand why the Democrat, or any other friend of the bill should throw difficulties in the way of its passage. It becomes statesmen and patriots to look and message of the President sent to the Senate look only at the merits of any great public yesterday, communicating his objections to the measure on which they are called to act.

> After expressing itself in the manner above indicated, the National Democrat says:

"But a full and triumphant vindication of this great principle calls for no especial haste in passing the Nebraska bill. It is a principle that cannot suffer by time and discussion. On the other hand, the only danger arises from a disposition to force it through by trick and in decent haste."

We would respectfully suggest to the Na tional Democrat, and the party with which it acts, that if the essential principle of the bill is an important element in the democratic creed, and if the democratic party is bound to acknowledge it and to give to it practical efficacy, there is no reason, that we can see, why the bill should be delayed. We do not desire it age lays down with great clearness inevitably diminish its enemies and increase by a disposition to spite and punish some of its friends.

The National Democrat seems to favor delay. It seems to desire to hang up the bill, to kill it by a slow process of suffocation.

As that journal is one of the organs of the national democracy, its views and opinions merit more than a passing notice. Whilst it does not clearly and definitely unfold its purposes-whilst it does not distinctly indicate the course to be pursued-whilst, indeed, it seems to be rather in a fog in reference to the Nebraska bill, it yet quotes, and seems to quote approvingly, the following article from the New Hampshire Reporter, which is, we regret to say, but too plain and unequivocal: "We will state frankly what, in our opinion

are those contingencies, and what we deem to be the duty of the national democracy in the present aspect of public affairs. They evidently have it in their power to pass the bill, or not to pass it, as duty to themselves, and to that portion of the democracy whom they represent, shall dictate. The bill should not be allowed to pass, until the President openly and forever repudiates and repels from his confidence and favor the freesoil section of the party who now oppose the bill. If he will not do that, then it should not be permitted to pass, until the southern democracy cut loose from the President and contingencies occur, then we frankly say that it is the duty of the national democrats of the House of Representatives to at once kill the oill. It is their duty to withdraw from all southern associations or connexious, and leave the south to take care of itself. Then the south will find itself without a party in the north, or support of any kind."

The New Hampshire Reporter takes the bull by the horns. It cuts the Gordian knot. It throws off all embarrassing and perplexing restraints. The article we quote from its columns sustains the views we expressed some weeks since in an article on the formation of a balance of power party. It is melancholy to witness the contradictions in which the Reporter involves itself.

It confesses that the bill has merit; that it asserts the principles embodied in the demoasserts that the national democrats have the power in their own hands, either to pass or to defeat it, and it urges them to exercise that repudiates the freesoil section who oppose the

Now, we feel it to be our duty to denounce ernment to a prudent proprietor, which are just the course recommended by the Reporter, as and right in themselves, but leave ground for unwise, unstatesmanlike, and unpatriotic. There is nothing in it but blind malice and barbarous it is filled with valuable and instructive mat-As to the other land schemes, we think that revenge. It acknowledges that the principles ter.

the use made of it in the argument of the and vet it advises the national democrats to join with the freesoilers in opposing it, unless

It proceeds on "the rule or ruin" principle public domain, unless the reservation with re- It would sacrifice a great and beneficent public measure, unless it can make it profitable play. This is the pinch of the hill, however, by increasing its power, or pleasant, by minis tering to its revenge. It passes over the merit We understand the message as being hostile of the measure, and looks only at the "recompense of the reward."

We have too high an opinion of those wh are known by the proud title of national demo without price. Therefore we approve and will crats to believe that they can meditate such sustain the message, unless we have reason to a thing. We have been pressed and perse cuted as they have been pressed and persecuted but we would sever our arms from our body ment at a late hour last evening, and what we before we would permit our course in reference to a great measure of public necessity to time and after a rapid but earnest reading of be governed by personal resentments or considerations of gain. The country will abando any party, no matter what its professions, that makes selfish and sordid ends, rather than honest principles, the rule of its conduct. No such party would deserve the respect and confidence of the democracy; and we do not believe that those whom we have been accustomed to look upon as the true men of the north can be driven by persecutions, hurried by passion, or seduced by gain, to pursue the course indicated by the Reporter.

> The enemies of the Nebraska bill hav endeavored to render that wise and necessary measure odious by every means that could be resorted to. They have tried argument but their ablest men have been demolished. They have tried statistics, but their statistics have been turned against them. They have tried declamation, but even in that they have been vanquished. They then committed themselves to the clergymen, whose prayers, se mons, and memorials, they thought would be as effective against Nebraska, as the ram's horns were against the walls of Jericho. But even the prayers of the righteous availed not Driven to desperation, they at last bethought them of rendering the measure odious by charging its friends and supporters with every species of fraud and chicanery. It has been but a few days since a rumor was circu lated all over the country that advantage would be taken of the absence of some of its opponents to force the bill through the House o Representatives, and get a snap judgment This calumny was promptly nailed to the coun-

> To show that there is no ground for such absurd and indefensible charges, and that the friends of the bill scorn any resort to imprope and underhand means, we subjoin the following extract from our report of the proceedings of Congress on Tuesday last. The Hon. Mr. Richardson, the chairman of the House Committee on Territories, said :

> "It was the understanding, and express by him, when this week was set apart for busiess relating to the organized Territories, that the time was to be exclusively so devoted. He desired to say another thing. In the early part of next week he should endeavor to bring to the consideration of the House the bill organizing the territorial governments of Ne-braska and Kansas. He made this statement that gentlemen might be fully advised that h did not design to steal a march on them. The friends of the bill intended, further, to resort to every fair parliamentary means to bring this question to the consideration of the House."

To the Hon. Simon Pure.

LITTLE BUNCOMBE, May 1, 1854. "Conscience makes cowards of us all."

That is what Shakspeare or Dilworth's arith netic-I am not sure which-says of a question in politics; but, in my opinion, conscience is not half so apt to disturb a man's moral equilibrium as a seat in Congress, and there the man of calculations, who made that imperfect summing-up of conscience, cowards, and the Nebraska bill.

Now, as all the old maids and ministers our parts have found somebody or something whose morals wanted mending, and have taken charge of them, I have concluded that my mission must be to look after yours, as you are the immediate representative of our district. want to do it in a solemn and positive manner, for the credit of Little Buncombe, and so I put a text at the head of my discourse to give it clerical and scholarly look.

When you made that splendid speech down at Simpleton school-house, about "the glorious Constitution," "the march of the Union," "the rights of a self-governing people," and all that, you were not afraid, my dear Simon, to have principles, and talk about them. You used to give them wing from the stump like a nest of young thunderstorms; but when Nebraska and Kansas flew into Congress, a pair of fledgelings, from the eagle brood of the Old Thirteen, bringing with them an olive branch, you ran away from it, as if it were a roaring lion, and hid in all the dark corners you could find. If it had been twenty roaring lions instead of a calm honorable, peace-preserving principle, it could not have scared you more thoroughly out of vour senses.

so terrible in the look of these young eaglets of the west, that you keep dodging them, all round the floor of Congress? There was such an outcry of frightened M. C.'s when they first appeared, and you made such a flourishing speed about the "overwhelming iniquity," &c., that little Buncombe was thrown into a bewilder ment of consternation; but when we found that no living soul could be harmed, and eight or nine millions would be very much gratified by it we became more composed in spirit. Since the flurry of this false alarm has subsided in a measure, your constituents begin to ask what the Hon. Simon Pure is about, and where he can be found. That puts me in mind, Simon of the text about cowards, and so on; for a sure as there is a post office I want at Simple ton, just so sure you won't go back to Congress again to get it for me, if you show so much of the white feather. You know the boys that own these United States despise a coward, and hate shuffling. Be a man, then, Simon be a man, and face the question, even if it is a tall, full-grown principle; do it for my sake Simon, for if you don't, I shall never be postmaster at

Simpleton.

Little Buncombes can stand a great deal; you have in their eyes can throw several loads of dust in their eyes but there are limits even to the believing capacities of little Buncombes, and when they see clear through this Nebraska business, and in giving to the people the power to regulate their own family matters, you will be invited to stay at home for the benefit of your morals for the post office, Simon? The subject is too much for my feelings; I must close for to-day.

Yours, faithfully,

PETER SIMPLE.

DE Bow's REVIEW for May has been laid or our table. Like all the numbers we have seen, Franking Privilege.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

May 4, 1854.

It having come to the knowledge of the department that large numbers of letters have lately passed through the mails under the forged franks of members of Congress, and nowing that in many instances persons ing the franking privilege are, greatly to their annoyance, often requested to frank letters and packets for others, merely to avoid the pay-ment of postage, I deem it my duty to call par-ticular attention to the following provisions of the act of 3d March 1825, on this subject, viz:

"SEC 28. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order, on the business of his office, [extended by act of 1st March, 1847, in the case of members of Congress, and the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the and the Secretary of the Schate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, to include all letters and packages sent and received by them. not weighing over two ounces, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars, and it shall be the especial duty of postmasters to prosecute for said offence. * * And if any person, having the right to receive his letters free of postage, shall receive enclosed to him any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it shall be his duty to return the same to the post office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage. And if any person shall counterfeit the handwriting or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, each person so offending shall pay for every such of fence, five hundred dollars."

Now, with a view to protect all persons hav ing the franking privilege in the full enjoy ment of their legitimate rights in this respect and to prevent the commission of these of fences, postmasters, special agents, and all others in the service of the department, are hereby instructed to render all proper aid in seeing that the intentions of the law are faithfully carried out.

JAMES CAMPBELL. Postmaster General

Yocal and Personal.

Mrs. Cecelia Young's Concert.-This lady nade her first appearance in Baltimore, before large and discriminating sudience on Monday evening, and, by a sudden and brilliant success as established her claim to a liberal patronage from the musical world. Her voice is exquisitely touching, possessing great compass, flexibility, and endurance. It is, in other words, "fresh"-a voice with every tone pure, perfect, and unimpaired. The quality, however, which will disinguish the debutante, is what the Spanish call nervous sensibility," or that pathetic tremulousness which makes every note in itself touching and delicious. This new candidate combine with this rare gift a most lovely character, and starts on her career surrounded by the good wishes of a large circle of friends in private life who know and appreciate her private worth. The debut of Mrs. Young is thus noticed

the Baltimore American of Wednesday: "Mrs. Cecelia Young's concert at the Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday, was very largely and fashion-ably attended, and the reception given to the debu-tante of the most flattering character. Joined with a woice of great compass, sweetness, and flexibility.

Mrs. Young displayed the most thorough musical accomplishment, and executed the difficult portions of the pieces embraced in the programme with an ease and perfectness that deserved and was rewarded by the warmest applause."

The Funeral of the Rev. Wm. Matthews took place yesterday. The body was placed in St. Patrick's church, where the solemn services were performed: Bishop Kendrick pronouncing the discourse. A dense assemblage of persons witnessed the proceedings. A procession was formed, headed by a cross-bearer, who was followed by a number of priests, in sacerdotal robes chaunting the office of the dead as they moved and by the archbishop. The hearse was drawn by four white horses, six of the young Catholic on each side. These were succeeded by the officers of the asylum and lady managers, sisters of charity and orphans; ladies of congregation of St. Patrick's: students of the Georgetown College and of the Washington Seminary: other organized bodies; the laity generally in line, and the members of the Young Catholic's Friend Society, in single lines, at proper distances, particularly as a guard on either side of the clergy, hearse, and or phans. The procession moved down Ninth street to Pennsylvania avenue, thence to and up Twelfth and through G streets, to the vault on the premises of the church. Here the body was temporarily deposited, the clergy meanwhile chaunting the re-

Metropolitan Railroad .-- At the late meeting of the city councils a memorial was received asking subscriptions to the Metropolitan railroad. The company have petitioned Congress for authority to extend the road through Washington to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad station, and thence to the navy yard, by such streets and avenues as may be found most suitable and at the same time approved by this municipal corporation.

Criminal Court.-The trial of John Conner for the murder of Patrick Hurley was continued yester lay. The witnesses for the United States have all been examined. The jury, not being allowed to separate, are provided with lodgings and meals at the United States Hotel. Yesterday morning they proceeded in a body to the house on Capitol hill in which Hurley was shot by Connor, in order to a full understanding of the position of parties on that occasion.

Public Schools.-At a meeting of the board of rustees, yesterday afternoon, Miss Mary Geraldine Wells was elected the teacher of primary school No. 1, first district, in place of Miss Alice English, (now Mrs. Stanley.) resigned; and Miss Harriet Baker was elected assistant teacher of primary No. 3, first district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Miss Wells.

Indian Visitors.- We learn, from the Globe that a delegation of fourteen Indians are at present stopping in this city on business connected with the sale of their lands to the government. They are accompanied by their agent, Major D. Anderson, and are representatives of the Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes, and Iowas. Their journey of two thousand miles occupied thirteen days.

Omnibuses.-It is said that Mr. Vanderwerken s preparing for summer, by thoroughly overhaulng his coaches, and repainting and retrimming them. We are truly glad to hear this. If he had commenced his renovation a year ago, it would not have been too early.

Property Assessment.-We learned at the asessor's office, yesterday, that the assessment of city property, exclusive of ground, stocks, and bank capital, amounts to \$10,879,295. This is an increase of between four and five millions over the assessment of 1849. The government property is exempt from taxation.

The Average Height of the Thermometer from 27th of April to the 3d of May inclusive, at sunrise, was forty-four degrees.

27 Lecture at Columbia Hall, Capitol Hi on Thursday evening, the 4th instant, at 8 Major B. B. French.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

MEDICAL CARD. Dr. Geo. A. Dyer offers his professional services to the pub-lic. Office and residence at Judge Bibb's, corner of 9th and F streets. Mar 11—dlm

General Intelligence.

Further from Mexico.—Certain suspicious in dividuals, Americans, says the Universal, had disembarked at the island of Arenas, in the department of Tabasco. The governor was awaiting the arrival of the national schooner Puebla, to inquire into the matter. He is constructing a fort for the purpose of defending the principal bar of San Juan Bautista; on it are to be mounted three pieces of artillery from Vera Cruz.

Letters from Guadalajara says that the filibusters from California who had arrived in Sonora with the design of taking possession of the coun-

ters from California who had arrived in Sonora with the design of taking possession of the country, and who in large numbers (the language of the Eco) had assailed the defenceless villages and committed every kind of outrage, have been arrested, and will be brought to the capital in chains. The Diario Official gives an account of the recent battle between the troops of Santa Anna and Alvarez. It converts this skirmish into a bloody battle, and a triumphant victory gained, after an battle, and a triumphant victory gained, after a

battle, and a triumphant victory gained, after an action of three hours, at the point of the bayonet. But a correspondent of the New Orleans Bee, writing from the city of Mexico, says that Alvarez was not in these actions, and that Vallereal was the commander of the insurgents, who numbered in all but eight hundred men. He adds:

"Alvarez seems disposed to carry on a Parthian warfare with Santa Anna. He seeks to wear out his enemy's troops by faiture and to keep him in warrare with Santa Anna. He seeks to wear out his enemy's troops by fatigue, and to keep him in the field until the arrival of his most powerful ally, summer, which will assuredly kill them all off, should they venture to remain till then. The war is merely a partisan fight, where there will be very little blood shed, but a great deal of fever, famine

and fatigue.
"I have just been informed by a gentleman who is perfectly familiar with the territory of the south that this coquillo, which has been termed a lofty mountain, is merely a hillock situated at the base of the *Peregrino*. This induces me to believe that Villareal, after a skirmish with Santa Anna, fell back upon the main body of the army under

Alvarez."
The Mexican consul at San Francisco has for warded to the government a body of proofs of the complicity of Count Boulbon in the Walker expedition and plans. It seems that, according to these, the ship "Republic of Guatemela," of twelve hundred tons, was to have transported a body of 500 Frenchmen. Another vessel of seven hundred tons was to have carried three hundred tons was to have carried three hundred tons was to have carried the hundred tons was to have the hundred tons was the hundred tons was to have the hun dred men more. He was to sail on the 1st o March, clearing for Guaymas, but really to disembark at Altola, in Sinaloa, where he expected to find no troops assembled, nor any preparations against an attack. The resources for all this are said to be furnished by French merchants of San Francisco. It is further reported that one of his ships is to be sent to the Islands of the Three Marys, in order there to take on board a body o Apache Indians, transported thither by the Mexi can government in 1851.

From the New Haven Courier, May 1. The Storm in Connecticut.-The heavy rain f the last three days has caused a great fresher in all the streams in this vicinity, and we hear of considerable damage done to bridges and railroad

tracks.

A portion of the track and a culvert on the New York road, near West Haven, were washed out yesterday. Men were immediately set at work in making the necessary repairs to that probably we have heard nothing as yet.

Some of the abutments of the railroad bridge at
the Grand street junction are undermined, so that
it was considered last evening unfit for the pas-

sage of trains.

Barnesville bridge is badly damaged, and a por tion of the eastern end had fallen in.

The canal road has suffered considerably. Be

dred rods or more, and in some places the rail and ties are carried away. It is feared that serious damage has been done to the road above Ches hire, as well as on the Tariffville branch, bu from these points we have heard nothing.

The dam in Brockett's factory, in Hampden, is washed away, but of the amount of damage we

A gentleman who came from Seymour vester day, informs us that the Naugatuck river was higher at that place than at any previous freshet flooding the streets and houses, and driving the inhabitants from their dwellings. The railroad track was covered in many places, and it was feared much damage would be done along the

ne.
At Ansonia the river was very high, and it is re ported that three houses have been carried down the stream, from one of which the inmates barely escaped with their lives.

The steam-propeller Jersey Blue, Captain Hart.

arrived yesterday from New York, reports that off Stratford saw large quantities of lumber, shingles, trees, &c., stretching across the sound from the mouth of the Housatonic river; also discovered the body of a man affoat, but owing to the rough-

the body of a man affort, but owing to the rough-ness of the sea, and being hemmed in by floating timber, could not recover it.

Between this place and Meriden the road is badly damaged, as it also is between Springfield and Worcester; and we learn that, in conse-quence of the bad condition of the railroad tracks, orders were sent to New York and Boston not to have the Sanday night mail trains perform their have the Sunday night mail trains perform their

From the Trenton American, May 1.

In New Jersey .- During yesterday the Dela ware river rose considerably, and at 7 o'clock last evening was still on the rise, and within a fev feet of being as high as it was during the grea freshet of '41, which caused so great a destruction of property. Large quantities of timber, of various kinds, were noticed floating down the river yesthe bank at various points, watching the fury of the stream as it dashed along in its career. The different factories, &c., with the exception of a few having steam power, will be obliged to

suspend operations at present, in consequence of back water. The Assanpink also rose to a considerable height; and about one o'clock yesterday morning the cosser-dam, near the main dam, at the foot of Green street, which was erected to enable the construction of flood-gates at the end of the latter, was washed away, the current carrying with it, in its mad career, a portion of the old dam and all the new work in progress of erection. The iron pipe used in conducting wash-water across this creek to the paper-mill of H. H. Bottom & Co. was also carried away, which will temporarily de-range the operations of that mill. The evening train of cars from Philad-lphia was detained last evening in consequence of the track being flooded with water, occasioned by the freshet.

Colonel Gates and the San Francisco.-We understand that the result of that inquiry was against Colonel Gates, and that he has been directed to transfer the colors of his regiment to the officer next in command.—New York Mirror.

Men are now engaged in making prepara-tion for the raising of the Ericsson. Yesterday pumps were got on board, and, by means of di ving bells, considerable progress was made in clos ing up the open ports.—New York Mirror, 2d.

An Special Notice.—HENRY'S INVIGORATING App Special Notice—HENRYS INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical prostration, genital debility, nervous affections, &c., &c., are fully described in another column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. \$2 per bottle, 3 bottles for \$5, six bottles for \$5, \$10 per dozen. Observe the marks of the genuine.

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row, Vine street, below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. For sale by all the respectable druggists and merchants throughout the country, and by oughout the country, and by . W. H. GILLMAN, Washington, D. C.

DAIR OF SPECTACLES FOUND,-A

pair of Spectacles were found at the Hippo-drome, a few days age, which the owner can get by calling at this office, and paying for this adver-DROFESSIONAL CARD.-Dr. ROBERT HUNTER begs to announce to his forme patients, and those desirous of consulting him is

cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, &c., tha he will reach Washington to-day, May 4th, and remain over the following day.

His mode of treatment is that of inhaling medi cated vapor in the lungs, which has been attended with beneficial results to many suffering from those complaints. Dr. H. may be found over Mrs. Voss's jewelr store, Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th an 13th streets. May 4-2t

EW YORK, May 2, 1853. The undersigned has this day opened an office, No. 42 William street, (Merchants' Exchange,) for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

Bank, insurance, mining, railroad, government, State, and city securities bought and sold. notes, bills of exchange, and EMANUEL B. HART.

Telegraphic.

By the House Line, expressly for the Sentinel. Arrival of the Black Warrior-Her recep-

New York, May 3 .- The steamer Black War rior arrived this morning from Havana, bringing dates to the evening of the 28th ultimo. Her fficers were treated with the most marked courtesy by the authorities at Havana, and her manif

by the authorities at Havana, and her manifest accepted without comment.

There was nothing of interest stirring. The health of the Island was good.

The Black Warrior brings over 100 passengers.

The New Three-Dollar Gold Pieces. New York, May 3.—Specimens of the new three-dollar gold pieces, just issued from the mint, were exhibited on Wall street to-day. They are beautifully executed. The front has an Indian head with a feathered crown, with the words "United States of America" around it. The reverse has the words "Three Dollars" with wreath of wheat, corn, oak leaves, and acorn, and the date of issue. The first issue from the mint will be made on Saturday next, when six thousand will be sent to Washington.

Sailing of the Asia.

New York, May 3.—The steamer Asia sailed at noon to-day, and took out 186 passengers, and \$562,000 in specie. Connecticut Legislature.

NEW HAVEN, May 2 - The legislature organized

at 12 o'clock this morning, when Lafayette Foster was chosen president pro tem. of the Senate. The election for governor will take place to-mor-New York Markets.

New York, May 3.—Flour—the market is firm, with an advance of 12½ cents per barrel. Sales of 5,000 barrels, at \$8 for State, and \$8 50 for Ohio. Southern flour is active, with sales of 3,250 barrels, partly Baltimore, at \$8 87½ @ \$9 12. Wheat is dull and scarce. Corn is active, with an upward tendency. Sales of 30,000 bushels at 50½ cents for mixed, and 87 cents for yellow. Whisky is firmer, with sales of 100 barrels prison, at 26½.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR, with latest news per steamer.

Turkey and the Turks, by Adolphus Slade.

Violet: The Child of the City, a story of New York life, by Robert F. Greely.

Spirit Manifestations Examined and Explained, Judge Edmonds refuted, by John B. Dods.

Mrs. Partington's Life and Sayings.

On sale at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S,

Bookstore, near 9th st.

RUSSIA AS IT IS, by Count A. de Gu-and for sale by R. FARNHAM, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street.

NGLISH AND AMERICAN PIG-Lead, Lead, Iron, and Cast-Iron, Water and Fas-pipes, Block-tin, Scotch pig-iron, and metals

nerally, at lowest rates.
For sale by GEORGE EARP, Jr., Apr 19-2aw1m

THE TIME CHANGED. WASHINGTON (D. C.) SPRING RACES, COLUMBIA RACE COURSE, Alexandria County, Va. course will commence on the FOURTH THURSDAY in May, 1854, and continue through-

out the week.

First Day.—TUESDAY, May 23d, sweepstakes free for all horses owned in Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia, weight for age.

Entrance, \$25, with a purse of \$50 added by the oprictor.

Mile heats, three or more to make a race.

Also, immediately after the sweepstake race, a burse of \$50 will be given, free for all trotting purse of \$50 will be given, free for all frotting horses; mile and repeat, to harness: Second Day.—WEDNESDAY, May 24, purse of \$100; mile heats, best 3 in 5. Third Day.—THURSDAY, May 25, purse of

\$200; two-mile heats.

Fourth Day.—FRIDAY, May 26th, purse of \$300 ; four-mile heats. Entrance for purses 15 per cent., to be made with the proprietor the evening previous to the race. In all cases three or more to make a race; two to start. The races to be governed by the rules of

ee of expense, on the grounds. Having completed the enclosure of the track, and made other improvements on the place, the proprietor informs the public that nothing will be ound wanting on his part to give satisfaction to

to those fond of the sport.

CYRUS MARTIN, Proprietor.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE ESTABLISHMENT. 7th street, between Louisiana avenue and D street. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST REceived, from the north, a splendid assortment of China, Glass, and Earthenware; also, magnificent Girandoles and Lamps of many patterns, dapted for halls and parlors.

Paints, boiled and raw, linseed oil, putty, win low glass, of every variety, always on hand. Clocks, brushes, &c., and every article for gen-

eral housekeeping kept for sale. C. S. WHITTLESEY, 7th street. Nov 20-1y

FOR LEASE.—The National Theatre in the city of Washington, for the ensuing seathe city of Washington, for the ensuing sea-on, or for a term of years. The National Theatre one of the largest in the world, and yet every neritorious attraction can fill it.

With the alterations and improvements contemplated, it will be in every respect a desirable establishment.

If a suitable company could be selected, the Proprietor would accede to the following arrange

current expenses; the salaries of the members; the rent. All surplus to be divided among the members of the company, in the proportion of their respective salaries. The Proprietor would have no claim for rent until after payment of current expenses and salaries.

The proprietor would like, therefore, to receive communications, with particulars, from parties in-clined to this mode of action. The purpose of

the Proprietor is to secure the best talent by paying to it all the profits. Every letter received will be known to the Proprietor alone, who will not feel himself at liberty to reveal the name of any party addressing him on this subject.
All communications pre-paid, and addressed to the Proprietor of the National Theatre, box 242, Washington city, D. C. Apr 14—1m

TALUABLE LOTS AT PRIVATE V Sale.—Lots 5 and 6 in square 38, fronting 62 feet 6 inches on Pennsylvania avenue, and 57 feet on the circle. There is a good brick dwelling on the premises. Title indisputable. For terms JOS. H. HILTON,

COTTAGE OR VILLA LOT AT PRIvate sale.—The subscriber will sell at private sale a lot of ground, containing twenty acres, lying on the Leesburg turnpike, in Fairfax county, five miles from Georgetown. This property is beautifully situated for a cottage or villa residence. Its location is perfectly healthy, and in consequence of it being considerably elevated, it commands an of it being considerably elevated, it commands an extensive view of the surrounding country for miles. About 12 acres is highly improved and well set in clover, upon which there is a young orchard of choice fruit trees, selected with great care, and well planted; there is also upon the premises material sufficient to construct a large dwelling.

JAMES McNERHANY. lwelling. JAMES McNERHANY. LANGLY, Fairfax county, Va. Apr 27—1w

GAUTIER'S. Just received a large as-sortment of Pate De Foies Gras, from Stras burg, in small and large jars. Jan 22—tf C. GAUTIER.

FRENCH SHIRT BOSOMS.—The rapid increase in the sale of the new Shirt Bosoms warrants us in presenting to the trade and our customers a very lurge assortment of the newest style, and at the most moderate prices.

Families and shirt-makers will find it cheaper to buy these bosoms than to make them. The trade supplied at wholesale prices at

upplied at wholesale prices at STEVENS'S Apr 23—co3tif Sales Róom, Browns' Hotel.

A LEXANDER BAKER'S (late of Va. Potomac House, Pennsylvania avenue, a lew doors east of 4½ street, Washington.

Miscellaneous.

Dr. LEVI will positively leave this city on Friday, the 5th of May.

NSTANTANEOUS AND EFFECTUAL Cure for Corns, Bunions, Callosities, Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a peculiar and new method, without cutting or causing the slightest pain.

Dr. LEVI, in returning his best acknowledgments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Washing ton for the kind patronage he has been konored with during his stay in this city, begs to inform its inhabitants that, owing to his numerous engage-ments in New York, he will be under the neces-sity of leaving Washington on Friday, the 5th of

Mr. Levi, Surgeon Chiropodist, of No. 3 Conduit street, Regent street, London, and No. 50 bis Rue de Rivoli, Paris, patronized by the royal family and nobility of Great Britain and France, may be consulted daily, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at his effice, at Mrs. Griffin's, D street, between 9th and 10th streets, Washington, D. C.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS. From H. I. M. Napoleon III.—Je certifie que Mr. Levi enleve les cors avec une extreme abili-te. Aout 1849.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lans downe.—Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn from me with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.

From Robert Ferguson, M. D., physician in ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.—Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from

10 Queen st., May Fair London, March 8, 1838.

Je certifie que M. Levi m'a extirpe plusieurs ors, sans me faire eprouver la moindre douleur. CH. CUVELLIER, M. D., De la Faculto, Paris.

From J. S. McFarlane, M. D. I hereby testify that Mr. Levi has exhibited great skill and talent in the speedy removal of several corns of long standing, and a bunion and callosity which had previously defied the exertions of several operators; and I recommend him to the public.

J. S. McFARLANE, M. D.,

Corner of Poydras and Circus streets.

New Orleans, January 1, 1853.

From Henry S. Levert, M. D.-I have just had a painful corn extracted by Dr. Levi with much skill, and without pain. The operation was simple, and I believe its effects will be permanent. HENRY S. LEVERT, M. D.

Mobile, April 9, 1853. From John Lloyd Martin, M. D.—I do here by certify that Dr. Levi has eperated upon my feet and extracted therefrom several corns and callosities without occasioning me the slightest pain or uneasiness; and I can, with the greatest confidence and pleasure, recommend him as a most skillful chiropodies.

iropodist.
JOHN LLOYD MARTIN, M. D., Baltimore, Dec. 4, 1852.

From Thomas Oliver Goldsmith, M. D., cor oner of Philadelphia.—I do hereby certify that Dr. Levi has operated upon my daughter for a nail growing in the flesh, to her's as well as my own satisfaction; also a corn upon her foot, with imme diate relief, and without the least pain. THOS. OLIVER GOLDSMITH, M. D.,

138 Beach st., Kensingto Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1852. From Jeff. S. German, M.D.-This is to cer-

From Jeff. S. German, M.D.—This is to certify that Dr. Levi has this day extracted a corn
from one of my toes, which has been a constant
annoyance to me for about fifteen years, without
causing me the slightest pain; and I will avail myself of the privilege of giving him this certificate in
order to testify to all and every one who may see
it that I take great pleasure in recommending Dr.

Levi to they are a successful operator and gen-Levi to them as a successful operator, and gen tleman: JEFF. S. GERMAN, M. D. St. Louis, May 24, 1835.

From Thos. C. Butler, jr., esq.—A member of my family was operated upon in New Orleans, on March last, in my presence, by Dr. Levi, who re-moved a number of corns and two large bunions The relief has been entire from exeruciating pain, and there is no return of suffering. To persons suffering from like causes I would recommend them to have them removed by Dr. Levi, as an effectual cure.

THOMAS C. BUTLER, Jr., Sixth st. concept Medical College. fectual cure. THOMAS C. BUTLER, Jr.,
Sixth st., opposite Medical College.
Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1853.

From H. J. Feltus, esq.—Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his success and skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain. H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1852. Those who are desirous of consulting him will ease to make immediate application at Mrs Grif

D street, between 9th and 10th, mif Washington, D. C. Apr 6—1mif HON. THOS. H. BENTON'S GREAT WORK.

"THIRTY YEARS' VIEW," RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AND delivery to subscribers at the store of Messrs. sylvania avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets.

I will be daily receiving, per Adams & Co's express, supplies of the 1st volume of the above work, price \$2 50, to meet the wants of subscribers and all others who desire to possess it.

The subscription list being very large, subscriers will confer a great favor if they will make convenient, as far as they can, to call and rerive the work.
Terms, positively, cash on delivery.
JNO. S. HOLLINGSHEAD, Sole agent.

And only place of sale in the District.

Apr 30—3teo WHITE BEAVER AND FELT HATS. Now on hand and receiving Beebe's and other new and fashionable styles of White Beaver Hats. Also, White and Drab Felt Hats of all qualities and prices, at LANE'S Hat and Gents' Furnishing Store,

Pa. av., near 41 st.
Apr 28—cod2wif (Intel., Union, & Star.) TRAW HATS! STRAW HATS!-- Jus receiving, a large and beautiful assortment of Straw Hats for men and boys, such as Panama. Leghorn, Cunton, Palm Leaf, &c., of all qualities and prices, which will be sold low, at LANE'S

vania aveuue, near 4½ street Apr 28 – eod 2wif A DDITIONAL SUPPLIES OF GENT'S Furnishing Goods.—Now receiving new Goods, for the present and approaching season, such as Scaris, Cravats, of silk; silk, and linen, and batiste Stocks and Ties; Pocket Handkerchiefs; Silks and Linen; Gloves, Hosiery, &c., at LANE'S General Furnishing Store, Pennsylvania

Apr 28-eodif2w [Intel, Union, and Star.] DENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company of Philadelphia. Charter perpetual. All the profits divided among the policy-holders.

David L. Miller, president; John W. Horner, secretary. This company has declared a dividend of 25 per cent. on cash premiums received during the year 1853. Pamphlets explaining rates, advantages, &c., will be furnished parties interested, and such are earnestly requested to examine them be fore insuring, as few companies offer such inducements. JAMES J. MILLER, Agent,

Over banking house, Selden, Withers & Co-Medical examiner, J. M. Austin, M. D. Office and residence on F street, north side, one OYSTER SHUCKER.—An expert young

man, understanding the above business, will meet with a good situation by applying to the subscriber; provided, however, he can come well recommended as possessing the good principles of honesty and sobriety. Better information will of honesty and sources; be obtained on application.

J. BOULANGER,

G street, near the War Department